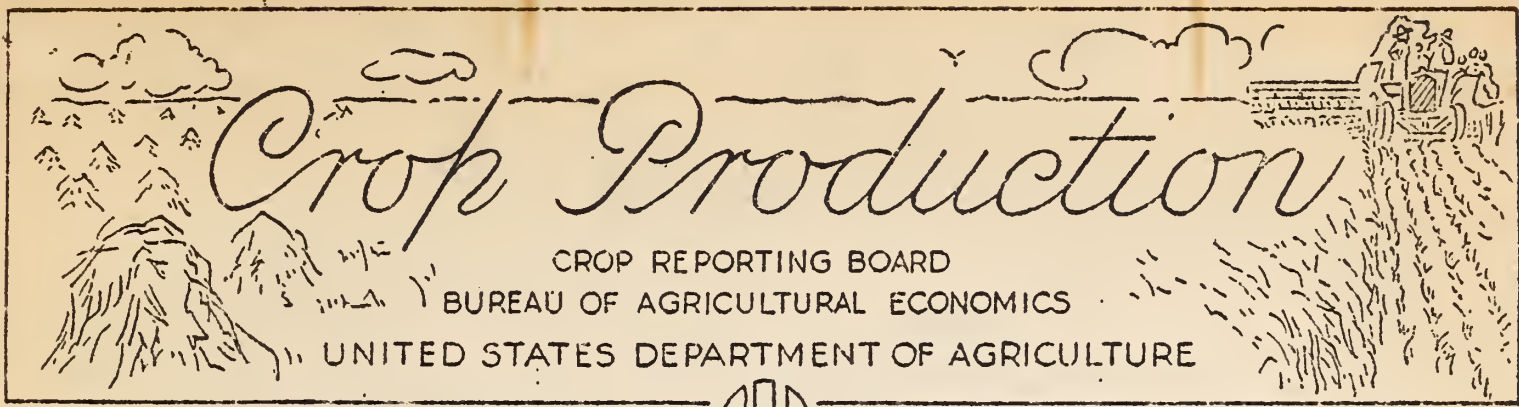


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Release: January 10, 1951



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JANUARY 1, 1951

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS

CROP	:Jan. 1 average 1940-49:		January 1, 1950 :		January 1, 1951	
	: Percent :	1,000	: Percent :	1,000	: Percent :	1,000
	: 1/	bushels	: 1/	bushels	: 1/	bushels
Corn for grain..	76.2	2,001,078	77.2	2,405,778	75.9	2,160,548
Wheat.....	36.2	367,973	28.6	326,942	32.7	335,670
Oats.....	62.7	799,113	62.0	824,510	62.0	907,660
Barley.....	48.8	153,096	45.0	106,494	46.3	139,338
Rye.....	42.2	14,765	25.6	4,803	31.7	7,279
Soybeans.....	2/28.9	2/ 56,373	26.4	60,853	34.0	97,671
Hay.....	69.4	3/ 69,538	69.7	3/69,334	68.0	3/72,688

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR PREVIOUS QUARTERS

CROP	Oct. 1, 1949	Apr. 1, 1950	July 1, 1950	Oct. 1, 1950
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn for grain	708,443	1,637,208	1,060,377	486,150
Wheat.....	471,473	199,175	67,907	483,642
Oats.....	1,059,027	484,685	192,392	1,168,742
Barley.....	147,663	69,921	30,929	180,508
Rye.....	8,705	3,332	1,974	12,852
Soybeans.....	2,147	45,778	7,064	1,204
: May 1 :				
:Average 1940-49 :				
1948				
1949				
1950				
Hay.....	3/ 15,322	3/ 15,128	3/ 15,098	3/ 14,908

1/ Percent of preceding crop. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ 1,000 tons.

CROP PRODUCTION, JANUARY 1, 1951
(Continued)

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average	1948	1949	Indicated
	1939-48			1950
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines	99,700	104,120	108,535	110,640
Grapefruit.....	50,722	45,530	36,500	47,520
Lemons.....	13,055	10,010	11,360	12,500

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1949	1950	Average	1949	1950
	1939-48			1939-48		
	Million pounds			Millions		
November.....	8,024	8,451	8,376	2,730	3,877	3,902
December.....	8,242	8,622	8,490	3,201	4,527	4,276
Jan. - Dec. Incl.	116,203	119,136	120,495	50,394	56,382	59,433

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

Charles F. Brannan

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1951

Stocks of nearly 2,161 million bushels of corn remained on farms January 1, and these were bolstered by relatively large stocks of other feed grains. While these farm supplies of feed grains are larger than in all but 3 years of record, they are considerably smaller than on January 1 of the past two years, in total and particularly per animal unit to be fed. Hay stocks appear ample in most areas. Farm stocks of wheat are smaller than average but slightly larger than a year ago. Soybean stocks are much larger than on any other January 1, because of the record crop, and despite a far larger movement from farms than in any other October-December quarter.

Factors which may affect 1951 crop outturns have not been entirely satisfactory to January 1. Farm work was mostly up to schedule because of the prolonged favorable fall weather, although some fields of corn and soybeans were harvested so late as to retard seeding of wheat in those fields. Soil moisture is mostly adequate, except in the large and important southwestern wheat area. The snow pack offers less promise than usual at this date for irrigation water supplies in most Rocky Mountain areas. Freezing weather in the South has damaged fall-sown oats, barley and cover crops, and perhaps caused a delay in seeding some intended acreages until spring. Farm machinery appears to be in adequate supply, but in view of possible shortages of replacements more than the usual amount of repairing of equipment is being done. Rather general concern is felt over loss of the farm labor supply to the armed forces and industrial jobs.

A relatively large acreage of winter wheat, a sixth more than average, was sown in the fall of 1950 under conditions mostly favorable to ideal for germination and early growth. In the important central and southern Great Plains area, however, after wheat was sown large sections had little or no measurable precipitation for periods of 12 to 14 weeks prior to January 1. Topsoils became very dry,

but subsoil moisture was satisfactory. The good stands of wheat are mostly poorly rooted but have held on, although condition declined and the probability of winter-kill increased in those areas. Some damage by freezing, drought and greenbugs is apparent, but recovery is possible in most fields if good rain or snow cover is received. Fall-sown barley, oats and in some cases alfalfa seedings and pastures were also severely affected. In practically all other areas, wheat and other fall seedings appeared to be in satisfactory condition, except that some concern is felt for late plantings with little top growth in eastern North Central wheat sections, especially where snow cover is lacking. Snow and rain in the first week of January were beneficial in Kansas and parts of Oklahoma, but in other areas were so light as to be of only temporary relief.

Severe winter weather persisted throughout December in most of the eastern half of the country. Zero temperatures extended almost to the Ohio River, and freezing temperatures were recorded throughout most of the country, except in narrow strips along the Gulf and Pacific coasts. Average temperatures were below normal by as much as 3 to 6 degrees in the eastern half, but in the western half of the country ranged up to 6 to 9 degrees above normal. Precipitation was limited in most of the country with large interior sections receiving no measurable amount. Moderate to heavy amounts were received along much of the Atlantic seaboard and eastern Gulf areas and a small Pacific Northwest strip. Snow covered the Northeast and areas north of a line extending across central Ohio and Indiana and northern Illinois and Iowa, also most of Nebraska, northwestern Kansas and northern Rocky Mountain States, but cover was lacking in much of the Pacific Northwest wheat area. In Texas, frost damaged some orange groves and to a lesser extent grapefruit, while non-irrigated areas were too dry to permit planting vegetables.

Movement of wheat from farms since harvest is indicated at about 759 million bushels, smallest in the last 7 years of billion-bushel wheat crops. Still the January 1 farm stocks of 336 million bushels, while slightly larger than a year ago, are smaller than in any of the previous 8 years.

Feed grains have been used liberally from this year's large supply. Corn, especially, has disappeared from farms at a fairly heavy rate, partly because grain of poor keeping quality must be fed first and the chaffy or "wet" corn must be fed at higher rates to obtain desired gains in livestock weights. The number of grain consuming animal units is larger than for several years, particularly the pigs now being fed. Still, total supplies on January 1 were larger than in any other year except 1943, 1949 and 1950, and the supply per animal unit was larger than on January 1 of any year prior to 1949, except 1947. Hay stocks of nearly 72.7 million tons, while 5 percent larger than a year earlier, show heavier than usual disappearance to January 1. The current supply per roughage consuming animal unit is largest of record. Range pastures were mostly open during December, with favorable grazing except in the dry Southwest and southern Mountain areas.

Milk production in December was only slightly less than the 1949 record for the month, despite severe weather in important dairying areas. Production per cow made the smallest upturn from the seasonal low of about December 1 in a quarter century. Even so, the rate on January 1, 1951 was exceeded on January 1 only in 1950. Total 1950 milk production was second only to that of 1945. Egg production in December, both total and per layer, was lower than in December

1949 in most of the country; the total was 6 percent less. For the year 1950, total production was record high, 5 percent more than in 1949. Potential layers on farms January 1 numbered 4 percent less than a year earlier and 5 percent below average.

Truck crops for fresh market during the winter season of 1951 are expected to be available in larger than average quantities, but the tonnage may be an eighth less than last winter. The total acreage is nearly as large, but yield prospects are lower than last year for many crops. Winter production of artichokes, snap beans, escarole, green peas, and particularly lettuce and spinach, will be larger than last winter. Decreases are in prospect, however, for the other 12 winter vegetable crops, with over half of the tonnage decrease in the output of cabbage, also sharp declines in celery, tomatoes and carrots, and relatively sharp decreases in lima beans, beets, cucumbers, eggplant and green peppers for the winter market.

A sharp upturn in total acreage in crops may be expected in 1951 from the relatively low 1950 total. Acreage allotments last year resulted in sharp decreases in the acreages of cotton, wheat, corn, rice, dry beans and some other crops. For 1951 however, proclaimed allotments for wheat have been rescinded, very liberal allotments were proclaimed for rice, no allotment will be set for corn, potatoes, or dry beans, while a production goal has been urged for cotton which, with average yields, would require the largest cotton acreage in recent years. Growers have voted to retain allotments on peanuts and most types of tobacco. The acreage of winter wheat planted last fall was 6 percent larger than that sown in the fall of 1949 and a sixth larger than average. For flax, however, unfavorable conditions for seeding and competition from other crops, particularly cotton, has resulted in sharp reductions in acreage in Texas and Arizona. Even with an increase in California, the total fall sown acreage in the 3 States is about 30 percent smaller than last year.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of corn on January 1, 1951, totaled 2,161 million bushels, 245 million bushels less than the near-record January 1 stocks of 2,406 million bushels held a year earlier. The average farm stocks for this date are 2,001 million bushels. Current stocks are equivalent to 76 percent of the 1950 production, compared with 77 percent a year ago and the average of 76 percent.

Disappearance from farms during the October-December 1950 period amounted to 1,171 million bushels. This compares with the record disappearance for these months in 1949 of 1,417 million bushels and the average of 967 million bushels. The relatively large disappearance during the October-December quarter of 1950 may be attributed to very heavy feed requirements. The moderately large 1950 production, together with the substantial October 1 carry-over of old corn, resulted in large supplies being available for meeting the increased feed requirements.

In the important North Central (Corn Belt) States, the January 1 corn stocks on farms were 1,660 million bushels, compared with 1,913 million bushels a year ago. Harvesting operations were delayed last fall to permit drying out of corn which had not matured when earlier-than-usual frosts occurred in parts of this area. Limited quantities of corn were still unharvested on January 1, particularly in the eastern Corn Belt. Efforts were made to feed or sell poor quality corn as rapidly as possible. There is still some high moisture content corn, but most of it is dry enough for safe storage. Only small quantities of the 1950 crop have been placed under Government loan.

CROP REPORT

as of

January 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

January 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In the North Atlantic States, January 1 farm stocks amounted to 55 million bushels, about 2 3/4 million bushels above last year, and about 12 million above average. In the South Atlantic States, January 1 stocks totaled 174 million bushels, about 1 million below last year's record January 1 stocks. Stocks on farms in the South Central States totaled 263 million bushels, about 29 million above average. In the West, where the 1950 production was smaller than usual, the 8 million bushels on hand was the smallest since 1935.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: January 1 stocks of wheat on farms totaled 335,670,000 bushels, slightly larger than the 327 million bushels on farms a year ago but the second lowest stocks for the date since 1941. The 10-year average stocks was 368 million bushels. Disappearance of wheat from farms during the October-December 1950 period amounted to 148 million bushels, compared with disappearance of 145 million bushels for the like period a year ago and the 10-year average of 141 million bushels. Except for a low disappearance in the South Central States, where a short crop was produced last year, movement of the crop from farms has been about normal. In North Dakota and Montana, high moisture content wheat has delayed movement to market to some extent, while the lack of available box cars has slowed movement from country elevators to terminal markets in areas where large crops were produced last year.

Farm reserves of wheat are considerably higher than a year ago in the late spring wheat States of North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Idaho. Likewise, Nebraska stocks are relatively large compared with recent years but the crop of 1950 was rather large. However, stocks of wheat in most of the eastern North Central States is relatively low compared with farm holdings a year earlier. In the southern Great Plains States of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, January 1 wheat stocks are materially below a year ago. The combined Texas and Oklahoma farm stocks of 5,420,000 bushels are only one-fourth as large as the 21,691,000 bushels in these 2 States a year earlier. The short 1950 crop production in these States is the main factor contributing to low farm stocks in this area.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of oats on January 1, 1951, amounted to 908 million bushels. This compares with 825 million bushels on hand a year ago and the average of 799 million bushels. The current farm stocks are equivalent to 62 percent of the 1950 production, the same percentage as last year, and 1 point below the January 1 average. The 781 million bushels on farms in the important North Central States are about 63 million bushels above a year ago and account for 86 percent of the total U. S. farm stocks. The North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Western groups of States show larger farm stocks of oats than on January 1, 1950; the South Central States show a decline. Iowa reports the largest stocks, 167 million bushels, followed in order by Minnesota with 125 million bushels, Illinois with 100 million bushels, and Wisconsin with 98 million bushels. These four States account for 54 percent of the total U. S. oats stocks.

Movement of oats from farms during the October-December 1950 period totaled 261 million bushels, an increase of nearly 27 million bushels over the comparable period a year earlier. The average disappearance for this period is 232 million bushels. The relatively large disappearance during the October-December 1950 period may be attributed to heavier-than-usual feeding from the large 1950 crop and a substantial carry-over of old stocks.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of barley on January 1, 1951, amounted to 139 million bushels. This is an increase of 33 million bushels over the quantity held a year earlier. These farm stocks are the largest held on January 1 since 1944, with the exception of January 1, 1949. The present large stocks are primarily attributed to a small disappearance during the October-December 1950 period and the relatively large 1950 production of 301 million bushels. In the four heavy producing States of California, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana, January 1 stocks were about 79 million bushels, compared with 43 million bushels a year ago.

The disappearance of barley from farms during the October-December 1950 period of 41 million bushels was the same as a year earlier. Movement from farms during these months in 1949 and 1950 was the smallest of record beginning in 1940.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms as of January 1, 1951 are estimated at 7,279,000 bushels. This quantity is approximately one-half larger than the 4,803,000 bushels retained on farms at this date a year ago but correspondingly smaller than the 10-year average for the date of 14,765,000 bushels. However, current holdings are about equal in size to the 1945-49 average January 1 stocks. Related to the 1950 crop production, rye stocks remaining on farms January 1, 1951 are estimated at 31.7 percent, compared with 25.6 percent on January 1, 1950 and the 10-year average of 42.2 percent. Disappearance of rye from farms during the October-December quarter amounted to 5,573,000 bushels. This movement from farms, although comparatively small, was 43 percent larger than the record low disappearance of 3,902,000 bushels during the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

A large proportion of the farm stocks was held in five North Central States--the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. These States accounted for 5,012,000 bushels, more than two-thirds of the total January 1 farm stocks. South Dakota ranked first in total quantities stored on farms, with an estimated 2,100,000 bushels.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms January 1, 1951 totaled 97.7 million bushels, the highest of record. The previous high mark was 88 million bushels on January 1, 1943, when a large part of the 1942 crop had not yet been harvested because of weather conditions. On January 1, 1950, stocks amounted to 61 million bushels, about one-third less than this year. The January 1, 1944-49 average is 51 million bushels. The large stocks are the result of both the largest crop of record and a relatively high percentage of the production still held on farms. With prices continuing upward since October, farmers have held as many soybeans on hand as possible, although lack of storage has been a handicap in many areas.

Even though farm stocks are high, the disappearance of 191 million bushels for the period October through December 1950 is the highest of record. Disappearance from farms during the corresponding period of 1949 amounted to 172 million bushels. The six year average disappearance for the period is 149 million bushels.

About 90 percent of the farm stocks are concentrated in the North Central Area with the largest stocks in Illinois at 28 million bushels followed in order by Iowa at 20 million and Indiana at 13 million bushels. The South Atlantic Area has

stocks of 3.2 million bushels, with 1.5 million bushels in North Carolina and another 900,000 bushels in Virginia. In the South Central States the combined farm stocks amount to 4.6 million bushels. Stocks in Mississippi and Arkansas account for about 60 percent of the total in the area with Kentucky and Tennessee accounting for most of the remainder.

HAY STOCKS: Farm stocks of more than 72½ million tons of hay on January 1, 1951 are larger per roughage-consuming animal unit than in any other recent year. Total hay stocks are the third-largest in the 14 years of record for this date. A year ago farm hay stocks were a little more than 69 million tons and the 10-year average is 69½ million tons.

With a very large crop and near average carryover from 1949, the total hay supply after harvest was exceptionally large, but some of it was of rather poor quality. The rate of feeding up to January 1 was somewhat greater than usual. Except for dry pasture in the Southwest, fall pastures were better than usual in most areas, but feeding requirements were heavy following the late November storms.

January 1, 1951 stocks of hay on farms were larger than the year before in nearly all of the northern States from the North Atlantic States to Washington and Oregon as well as in California, Nevada and Arizona. In Colorado, present hay stocks are much smaller than a year ago and also are smaller than average. Oklahoma is the only southern Great Plains State with larger hay stocks than last year. Hay stocks in all of the southeastern States as well as in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana are smaller than in January 1950.

FLAXSEED ACREAGE (Texas, Arizona, California): The acreage of flax sown or to be sown for harvest in 1951 in these three States is estimated at 212,000 acres, nearly a third less than was planted for harvest in 1950. The acreages by States, this year and last, are: Texas, 145,000 and 223,000; Arizona, 4,000 and 14,000; California, 63,000 and 60,000. The estimated seedings for California are the second smallest, and the Arizona seedings are the smallest since 1938. On the basis of current indications, the Texas acreage will be a third smaller than 1950 seedings and less than half that of 1949, but still considerably larger than the acreage sown in 1947 or earlier years.

The critical drought in the main Texas flax area is still unbroken and flax is not growing at this time. Some acreage has been planted, "in the dust" but a large part still remains to be planted if and when rains are received. Thus, the Texas estimate is more of an intentions to plant than is usually the case by January 1, and is predicated on the assumption that some of the more northerly South Texas areas will receive rain in time for seeding by February or early March. If the drought is not broken by rain before then, there will be very little or no flax in this important Texas producing area. In Arizona, parts of California, and to some extent in Texas, one factor tending to limit flaxseed acreage is the strong competition for acreage by cotton in areas where both flax and cotton are grown. In California, growing conditions have been very favorable for flax. The warm fall has been ideal for establishing stands and promotion of early growth. The progress of the Arizona crop ranges from that newly planted to stands up to six inches high for the earlier seedings.

CITRUS: Early and midseason oranges are estimated at a total of 51.4 million boxes--about the same as last year's total of 51.3 million boxes, but 15 percent above average. Utilization of oranges to January 1 this year totaled

about 22 million boxes compared with 21.5 million utilized to January 1, 1950. Processing totaled 9.3 million boxes--about the same as last season, while fresh use totaled 12.7 million boxes which was up about 0.5 million boxes. Valencia oranges are forecast at 54.6 million boxes--5 percent more than the 1949-50 crop and 6 percent above average. Valencia harvest has not started except for salvage of some Valencias in Texas following the low temperatures of December 6 and 7. Grapefruit are indicated at a total of 47.5 million boxes--30 percent above last season but 6 percent below average. While utilization prior to January 1 was up from 8.8 million boxes last season to 13 million this season, the quantity available after January 1 was up from 28 million boxes last year to 34.5 million this year.

Florida temperatures during December were lower than normal but practically no freeze damage occurred. Moisture has been ample over the entire citrus belt. Orange utilization has been about the same this season as last--17.6 million boxes used to January 1 out of a crop of 61 million boxes compared with last season when 17.4 million boxes were used out of a crop of 58.5 million boxes. Nearly twice as many grapefruit were used this season as last to January 1--9.3 compared with 4.8 million boxes last year. Production this season, however, is 31 million compared with only 24.2 million last season. About the same volume of tangerines has moved for fresh use this season as last, but processors have used only about half as many this season. The crop is estimated at 4.6 million boxes compared with 5 million in 1949-50. Quality is not as good as usual. Some damage from earlier freezes is now evident. Citrus trees are in excellent condition, as a result of the cold weather dormancy and abundant soil moisture. An early bloom and a heavy set of new crop fruit are now in prospect.

Texas citrus fruits sustained a freeze on December 6-7, with temple oranges and pink and red grapefruit most severely damaged. Much of the damaged fruit has been salvaged by processing. Some Valencias have been used for juice, though harvest of this crop usually does not start until after mid-January. The orange crop is now forecast at 3 million boxes compared with 3.5 million on December 1. The grapefruit crop is now placed at 11 million boxes--one million less than on December 1. Production in 1949-50 was 1.8 million boxes of oranges and 6.4 million boxes of grapefruit. Use of Texas grapefruit to January 1 totaled 3.2 million--slightly more than a year ago. Oranges used totaled 1.4 million boxes compared with 0.8 million a year ago.

Arizona oranges are forecast at 1.3 million boxes and grapefruit at 3 million boxes. For the 1949-50 crops, oranges were 1 million and grapefruit 3.4 million boxes. The recent cold wave caused no appreciable damage. Most of the Navel orange crop has been picked but seedlings and Valencias were nearly all on the trees the first of the year. Grapefruit harvest has been slower than usual because growers rushed the harvest of Navel oranges during December. The price of Navels has been relatively high.

California Navel and miscellaneous oranges are forecast at 14.5 million boxes--7 percent less than the 1949-50 crop. About 2½ million boxes of Navel oranges from northern and central California have been harvested. Harvest in these areas was delayed somewhat by the wet weather. To January 1, 1950, about 3 million boxes of Navels had been picked. Valencias are forecast at 25.9 million boxes compared with 26.3 million last season. The grapefruit crop forecast at 2.5 million boxes, is about the same as last season. Only a few California desert grapefruit have been picked. The crop in the Desert Valleys mostly moves in the spring but grapefruit in other areas is not harvested until summer.

MILK PRODUCTION: In December 1950 the Nation's milking herds produced 8,490 million pounds of milk, about 1½ percent less than the 1949 record for the month, but higher than in December of seven of the ten preceding years. Severe December weather in eastern and southern sections slowed the seasonal upturn in milk flow, but mild, open weather in western areas was beneficial to milk production. Under barn feeding conditions feed supplies proved generally ample although lack of quality in hay appeared to have reduced production in some areas compared with a year earlier. Daily milk production per capita in December, the usual low month of the year, averaged 1.79 pounds, slightly higher than in December 1947, but otherwise lowest for the month in 21 years of record.

For the entire year 1950 farm milk production totaled 120.5 billion pounds, as indicated by the sum of monthly estimates made currently during the course of the year. While this figure is tentative and subject to change in connection with the State by State review to be released February 15, it appears that 1950 production was second only to the record of 121.5 billion pounds set in 1945. Milk production in 1950 exceeded that for 1949 by about 1 1/3 billion pounds. In the late months of the year production on a seasonally adjusted basis was equivalent to an annual rate of between 118 and 120 billion pounds. For the year 1950 farm milk production in relation to total United States population, including armed forces overseas, averaged 2.17 pounds per day, the second lowest per capita figure in records covering more than two decades.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters turned upward from its seasonally low point reached around December 1, but the increase during the month of December was the smallest recorded in a quarter century. Cold, stormy weather in the eastern half of the United States, together with reduced feed from winter grazing crops in the South as a result of freezes or dry weather, did much to limit the seasonal increase in milk production during the month. However, production per cow on January 1 was still at a relatively high level for that season, with the average of 14.63 pounds the second highest for that date on record and 13 percent above the comparable ten-year average. Only in 1950 was January 1 production per cow in crop reporters' herds higher than this year. Regionally, milk production per cow was well above the ten-year average in all areas, with the greatest increases recorded in the North Atlantic and West North Central groups of States. Compared with a year earlier, however, milk production per cow on January 1 was down about 5 percent in the North Atlantic States, 4 percent in the South-Central States and 2 percent in the South Atlantic area.

The proportion of milk cows in crop correspondents herds reported in production on January 1 averaged 65.9 percent. This was smaller than a year earlier but slightly above the 1940-49 average. Regionally, the percentage milked was well above average in the Western States where December weather was comparatively mild, about average in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central regions, but considerably below average in the South Atlantic and South Central areas.

Among individual States, milk production on farms in December set new high records for the month in Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina and South Carolina. In Alabama and Mississippi previous high records for December milk production were equalled, and in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, and California output for December was higher than in any year for which records are available except 1949. On the other hand, milk production in Montana was the lowest for December in 19 years of record, and in Illinois, Minnesota,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 10, 1951

January 1, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

South Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington and Oregon was below both 1949 and the 1939-48 average. In Iowa, Kansas, and Idaho, December farm milk output was below average but higher than during the same month a year earlier. Wisconsin's December milk production of 1,051 million pounds was the highest for any State, followed by 586 million pounds in Minnesota, 450 million pounds in California, and 436 million pounds in Pennsylvania.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1939-48 AVERAGE, 1949 AND 1950

		Monthly total			Daily average per capita		
Month:	Average :	1949	1950 1/	1950	Average :	1949	1950 1/
	1939-48 :			1949 :	1939-48 :		
		Million pounds		Percent		Pounds	
Jan.	8,462	8,671	9,046	104	1.99	1.89	1.94
Feb.	8,147	8,395	8,671	103	2.10	2.03	2.05
Mar.	9,448	9,616	9,996	104	2.22	2.10	2.13
Apr.	10,032	10,324	10,612	103	2.44	2.32	2.34
May	11,768	12,069	11,981	99	2.76	2.63	2.55
June	12,283	12,372	12,485	101	2.98	2.77	2.74
July	11,515	11,559	11,827	102	2.70	2.50	2.51
Aug.	10,390	10,574	10,601	100	2.43	2.28	2.25
Sept.	9,170	9,427	9,375	99	2.22	2.10	2.05
Oct.	8,724	9,056	9,035	100	2.04	1.95	1.91
Nov.	8,024	8,451	8,376	99	1.93	1.88	1.83
Dec.	8,242	8,622	8,490	98	1.92	1.85	1.79
Year	116,203	119,136	120,495	101	2.31	2.19	2.17

1/ 1950 figures are tentative pending review and release of estimates by States on February 15, 1951.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

		Dec.			Dec.		
State:	average :	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	State :	average :	Dec.
	1939-48 :	1949	1950	1950		1939-48 :	1949
		Million pounds				Million pounds	
N.J.	80	93	90	92	Ky.	132	140
Pa.	375	451	430	436	Tenn.	137	152
Ohio	339	379	399	374	Ala.	92	97
Ind.	250	258	275	264	Miss.	85	89
Ill.	388	376	359	361	Okla.	149	150
Mich.	366	409	385	407	Tex.	280	275
Wis.	918	1,044	945	1,051	Mont.	43	36
Minn.	629	615	479	586	Idaho	89	80
Iowa	446	402	398	409	Utah	46	51
Mo.	248	279	294	277	Wash.	136	136
N.Dak.	120	98	94	98	Oreg.	87	82
S.Dak.	100	86	85	85	Calif.	389	471
Kans.	204	185	190	194	Other		
Va.	123	150	160	149	States	1,841	1,872
N.C.	106	121	130	126			1,866
S.C.	44	45	46	47	U.S.	8,242	8,622

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
January 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of
January 1, 1951

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,276,000,000 eggs in December 1950 -- 6 percent less than in December last year, but 34 percent above the 1939-48 average. Egg production decreased in all areas of the country except the West, where it increased 1 percent. Decreases from December of the previous year were 1 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 10 percent in the East North Central, 11 percent in the South Atlantic, and 15 percent in the South Central States.

For the entire year of 1950, egg production totaled 59,433,000,000 eggs, a record high production, 5 percent more than in 1949 and 18 percent above the average. The increase was due to a 4 percent increase in the number of layers on hand during the year and a 1 percent increase in the rate of lay.

The rate of egg production in December was 11.0 eggs per layer, compared with 11.3 in December of the previous year and the average of 8.2 eggs. The rate was below that of December 1949 in all areas of the country except the West North Central and the West. The rate was 3 percent larger in the West and showed no change in the West North Central States. Decreases from the previous year in the rate were 2 percent in the North Atlantic, 7 percent in the East North Central, 8 percent in the South Atlantic and 10 percent in the South Central States.

The annual rate of lay per layer on hand during 1950 was 167 eggs. This compares with 165 in 1949 and the average of 147 eggs.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 390,409,000 layers in December 1950 -- 3 percent less than in December 1949 but 1 percent above the average. All areas of the country except the West North Central States had fewer layers in December 1950 than in the previous year. Decreases ranged from 2 percent in the North Atlantic and the West to 6 percent in the South Central States. There was practically no change in the West North Central States. On January 1 there were about 4 percent fewer layers on farms than a year ago.

Potential layers on farms January 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled 423,114,000 -- 4 percent less than a year earlier and 5 percent below the average. Holdings on January 1 were less than a year ago in all areas of the country. Decreases were 2 percent in the West, 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the North Atlantic and North Central, and 7 percent in the South Central States.

There were 29,885,000 pullets not of laying age on farms January 1 -- 12 percent less than a year ago and 39 percent below the average. Holdings were smaller than a year ago in all areas of the country except the East North Central, where there was no change. Decreases were 20 percent in the North Atlantic, 18 percent in the West North Central, 13 percent in the South Central, 12 percent in the West and 5 percent in the South Atlantic States. These pullets not of laying age represented about 7 percent of the total potential layers on January 1, compared with 8 percent last year and the average of 11 percent.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-December 1950 averaged 57.7 cents per dozen compared with 40.5 cents a year ago. Egg prices increased 12.1 cents per dozen during the month ending December 15, compared with a decrease of 6.5 cents the previous year and the average decrease of 0.7 cents. December markets opened firm but closed unsettled. Prices advanced sharply early in the month reaching the

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL
LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

Year	: North :	: E. North :	: W. North :	: South :	: South :	: Western :	: United :
	: Atlantic :	: Central :	: Central :	: Atlantic :	: Central :	: Western :	: States :

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1940-49(Av.)	53,828	78,575	114,584	35,846	76,555	35,223	394,611
1950	62,597	81,502	117,677	36,240	70,647	39,436	408,099
1951	60,578	78,207	113,945	35,206	66,296	38,997	393,229

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1940-49(Av.)	4,738	7,804	13,411	6,470	12,576	4,157	49,156
1950	5,005	4,244	7,259	4,825	9,135	3,601	34,069
1951	3,990	4,252	5,958	4,596	7,920	3,169	29,885

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1 1/

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1940-49(Av.)	58,566	86,379	127,995	42,316	89,130	39,379	443,767
1950	67,602	85,746	124,936	41,065	79,782	43,037	442,168
1951	64,568	82,459	119,903	39,802	74,216	42,166	423,114

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

	<u>Number</u>						
1940-49(Av.)	41.4	32.0	28.1	22.4	18.5	33.6	28.8
1950	49.9	43.9	39.8	29.4	23.9	41.5	38.6
1951	47.8	40.4	40.4	25.2	21.3	43.6	37.3

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

highest point in 30 years but broke sharply later and continued downward to the end of the month. Strength exhibited early in the month was attributed to an acute scarcity of eggs in all channels of trade. Storage reserves were exhausted, fresh production in many areas and movements to market were retarded by storm conditions, and despite increasing resistance to current prices, consumer demand generally exceeded available supplies.

Farmers received an average of 22.3 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-December, compared with 22.6 cents in mid-November. Live chicken markets during December were somewhat irregular, but dressed markets were steady to firm with a moderately upward price trend. Prices on commercially grown fryers varied considerably, but closed about unchanged to 2 cents lower.

Turkey prices on December 15 averaged 34.3 cents per pound live weight, compared with 35.3 cents a year earlier and the 1939-48 average price of 30.9 cents. Markets were steady to firm during December except for weakness in smaller sizes toward the close. Prices during the Christmas Holiday season were better than at Thanksgiving. Trading was featured by the increased demand for "ready-to-cook" turkeys, although dressed turkeys continued the major class offered.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-December was \$3.74 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.63 in mid-November and with \$3.38 in December 1949. The egg-feed price relationship due to the sharp increase in December egg prices was much more favorable than a year earlier. The chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships continued less favorable than in December 1949.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

CROP REPORT

as of

January 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

January 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	1951
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s									
Maine	64	29	23	---	---	---	2,378	2,992	3,505
N.H.	68	62	70	---	---	---	175	137	155
Vt.	96	69	70	---	---	---	1,000	789	868
Mass.	206	160	156	---	---	---	136	164	162
R.I.	33	28	30	---	---	---	22	21	23
Conn.	293	187	219	---	---	---	128	160	133
N.Y.	4,358	6,864	8,136	3,090	4,704	5,160	16,658	14,006	21,997
N.J.	4,360	4,354	5,513	460	518	620	852	972	1,006
Pa.	33,450	40,840	41,125	6,824	6,545	6,714	16,579	14,778	19,164
Ohio	112,054	139,265	125,034	12,996	14,400	11,183	27,054	29,295	25,601
Ind.	148,115	183,417	157,150	5,545	4,698	3,180	26,786	32,378	29,969
Ill.	316,706	388,986	317,723	4,286	6,091	2,341	83,662	100,566	99,731
Mich.	34,499	59,046	44,620	9,474	15,058	11,866	36,363	37,989	40,922
Wis.	38,169	57,498	43,516	1,278	1,537	1,410	74,531	79,123	97,852
Minn.	131,578	181,409	129,042	12,392	8,787	8,167	112,620	122,760	124,566
Iowa	433,186	469,033	371,191	1,487	1,082	804	125,521	166,254	166,784
Mo.	101,189	128,255	128,854	4,556	4,554	2,942	29,158	23,448	34,250
N.Dak.	5,594	7,179	6,220	75,335	64,358	77,263	47,505	31,853	45,241
S.Dak.	58,321	60,340	67,092	23,621	22,279	21,746	57,984	51,671	63,174
Nebr.	152,438	195,004	211,553	27,296	20,131	33,915	36,780	32,318	40,982
Kans.	38,660	43,338	57,549	62,870	47,620	40,954	19,648	10,608	11,827
Del.	2,956	2,726	3,936	256	96	99	59	58	56
Md.	10,952	10,917	10,664	1,050	963	548	652	760	954
Va.	25,990	36,797	37,150	2,552	2,183	1,966	1,800	2,232	2,236
W.Va.	7,501	7,833	5,950	717	655	513	1,220	1,040	988
N.C.	39,457	54,256	54,069	2,202	1,247	1,305	2,947	3,546	4,151
S.C.	18,238	21,468	24,524	504	164	197	3,436	2,967	6,265
Ga.	31,574	37,674	33,706	554	205	247	2,668	1,625	2,740
Fla.	3,744	3,299	3,849	---	---	---	52	29	29
Ky.	51,248	57,988	51,737	513	290	195	975	1,464	1,104
Tenn.	42,953	46,307	49,314	734	413	472	1,452	1,905	1,733
Ala.	31,594	37,647	41,033	38	27	27	1,187	677	493
Miss.	30,851	33,600	42,358	39	26	13	3,239	1,516	1,775
Ark.	19,940	16,993	24,841	87	70	57	2,632	2,325	2,189
La.	12,295	11,958	12,218	---	---	---	947	732	293
Okla.	14,056	13,644	14,868	13,560	10,647	3,489	14,003	7,857	6,746
Tex.	31,764	33,652	27,077	10,221	11,044	1,931	13,266	14,288	10,541
Mont.	424	81	175	37,586	32,040	46,039	10,850	6,473	13,107
Idaho	766	599	564	8,926	10,289	11,952	4,159	4,482	5,819
Wyo.	393	187	223	2,441	2,432	3,109	3,119	3,385	4,303
Colo.	7,668	10,238	5,376	12,477	13,874	13,175	4,003	5,154	3,557
N.Mex.	1,489	1,282	606	1,123	499	153	405	236	190
Ariz.	218	270	248	96	84	101	91	99	105
Utah	80	27	28	3,292	4,248	3,764	1,243	1,332	1,530
Nev.	---	---	---	266	400	212	200	234	234
Wash.	218	107	274	10,776	6,901	11,489	3,864	2,930	3,928
Oreg.	453	273	236	4,762	4,177	4,028	4,500	4,546	3,867
Calif.	796	592	638	1,674	1,606	2,324	602	336	815
U.S.	2,001,078	2,405,778	2,160,548	367,973	326,942	335,670	799,113	824,510	907,600

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1 - CONTINUED

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	1951
	1940-49			1940-49		
Thousand bushels						
Maine	76	112	151	---	---	---
Vt.	67	16	19	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,983	1,080	1,581	97	51	68
N.J.	106	234	276	54	39	66
Pa.	1,667	2,646	2,822	275	83	89
Ohio	306	176	255	301	49	153
Ind.	328	179	176	330	106	132
Ill.	752	472	336	188	126	182
Mich.	3,037	2,102	2,502	379	372	385
Wis.	7,414	3,963	5,668	887	478	472
Minn.	20,096	9,676	19,944	1,506	510	540
Iowa	2,022	315	1,056	147	71	78
Mo.	786	552	482	86	103	89
N.Dak.	29,598	16,239	28,892	3,154	797	1,151
S.Dak.	21,566	10,919	13,259	3,370	618	2,100
Nebr.	12,022	3,325	2,578	1,842	402	749
Kans.	5,812	1,578	1,245	243	90	119
Del.	92	114	129	16	11	14
Md.	736	1,072	1,048	56	59	25
Va.	902	1,350	1,188	123	75	74
W.Va.	136	214	196	20	8	8
N.C.	227	315	249	86	48	37
S.C.	66	67	70	26	13	15
Ga.	23	23	26	18	10	9
Ky.	518	410	414	30	25	29
Tenn.	295	255	220	41	17	26
Ala.	1/ 14	10	10	---	---	---
Miss.	14	11	5	---	---	---
Ark.	45	14	21	---	---	---
Okla.	2,120	467	422	224	62	54
Tex.	1,528	1,137	709	68	76	49
Mont.	9,219	8,798	18,542	286	89	150
Idaho	5,418	4,948	5,975	32	16	21
Wyo.	2,523	3,545	2,830	103	42	36
Colo.	9,150	13,721	4,969	343	144	76
N.Mex.	259	305	376	18	10	4
Ariz.	348	653	391	---	---	---
Utah	3,125	3,213	2,760	44	36	32
Nev.	414	486	630	---	---	---
Wash.	2,057	1,005	2,012	81	36	71
Oreg.	2,988	2,781	2,808	251	104	146
Calif.	3,246	7,996	12,096	39	27	30
U.S.	153,096	106,494	139,338	14,765	4,803	7,279

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

as of

January 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

January 10, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

STOCKS OF HAY AND SOYBEANS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	Hay			Soybeans		
	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	1951
	1940-49			1943-49		
	Thousand tons			Thousand bushels		
Maine	579	550	552	---	---	---
N.H.	284	246	266	---	---	---
Vt.	938	868	922	---	---	---
Mass.	383	359	372	---	---	---
R.I.	31	30	34	---	---	---
Conn.	294	288	289	---	---	---
N.Y.	3,944	3,268	4,148	130	58	76
N.J.	267	284	294	133	71	136
Pa.	2,320	2,137	2,367	221	147	173
Ohio	2,605	2,418	2,556	6,670	5,972	9,060
Ind.	1,801	1,622	1,757	8,221	10,036	12,601
Ill.	2,986	2,779	3,267	18,022	19,656	28,426
Mich.	2,640	2,320	2,618	931	501	1,027
Wis.	4,894	4,527	4,936	318	161	226
Minn.	4,260	3,113	3,516	2,401	4,722	8,192
Iowa	4,274	3,956	4,697	10,817	11,403	20,286
Mo.	3,291	4,076	3,907	2,447	1,980	7,122
N.Dak.	2,422	2,221	2,580	32	115	194
S.Dak.	2,527	2,844	2,860	131	158	429
Nebr.	2,889	3,839	3,836	192	218	464
Kans.	1,664	2,276	2,127	528	584	1,422
Del.	62	56	79	266	330	219
Md.	391	455	431	279	228	197
Va.	1,106	1,404	1,152	647	800	935
W.Va.	753	829	819	8	5	6
N.C.	809	983	810	1,575	1,014	1,484
S.C.	302	324	224	69	187	232
Ga.	527	478	405	45	87	122
Fla.	46	32	33	---	---	---
Ky.	1,624	1,950	1,896	416	749	813
Tenn.	1,490	1,705	1,424	226	375	693
Ala.	524	422	363	149	104	81
Miss.	717	701	656	694	535	1,286
Ark.	1,057	1,160	1,071	572	524	1,518
La.	267	334	309	139	112	180
Okla.	1,008	1,166	1,187	29	21	71
Tex.	893	957	794	---	---	---
Mont.	2,587	2,367	2,639	---	---	---
Idaho	1,681	1,671	1,697	---	---	---
Wyo.	1,102	1,103	1,081	---	---	---
Colo.	1,646	1,817	1,448	---	---	---
N.Mex.	251	273	243	---	---	---
Ariz.	198	239	248	---	---	---
Utah	719	805	796	---	---	---
Nev.	484	619	662	---	---	---
Wash.	1,173	990	1,164	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,354	1,146	1,352	---	---	---
Calif.	1,475	1,327	1,804	---	---	---
U.S.	69,538	69,334	72,688	56,373	60,853	97,671

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	and	State	Production 1/			
			Average 1939-48	1948	1949	Indicated 1950
ORANGES:			Thousand boxes			
California, all			48,453	37,010	41,930	40,400
Navels & Misc. 2/			18,462	11,910	15,630	14,500
Valencias			29,991	25,100	26,300	25,900
Florida, all			42,780	58,300	58,500	61,000
Early and Midseason			23,250	32,000	33,600	34,000
Valencias			19,530	26,300	24,900	27,000
Texas, all			3,676	3,400	1,760	3,000
Early and Midseason 2/			2,285	2,600	1,120	1,900
Valencias			1,391	800	640	1,100
Arizona, all			866	710	985	1,300
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/			427	450	585	650
Valencias			439	260	400	650
Louisiana, all 2/			295	300	360	340
5 States 3/			96,070	99,720	103,535	106,040
Total Early and Midseason 4/			44,720	47,260	51,295	51,390
Total Valencias			51,351	52,460	52,240	54,650
TANGERINES:						
Florida			3,630	4,400	5,000	4,600
All oranges & tangerines:						
5 States 3/			99,700	104,120	108,535	110,640
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all			26,450	30,200	24,200	31,000
Seedless			11,260	14,700	11,200	14,500
Other			15,190	15,500	13,000	16,500
Texas, all			18,187	11,300	6,400	11,000
Arizona, all			3,244	1,830	3,400	3,000
California, all			2,841	2,150	2,500	2,520
Desert Valleys			1,157	800	1,060	1,120
Other			1,683	1,350	1,440	1,400
4 States 3/			50,722	45,530	36,500	47,520
LEMONS:						
California 3/			13,055	10,010	11,360	12,500

LIMES:

Florida 3/ 168 200 260 280

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1948 and 1949, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1948-Calif. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 490; Valencias, 391; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 8; Ariz. grapefruit, 40; 1949-Calif. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 614; Valencias, 275; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
January 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
January 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/				
State	January 1			
and	Average			
Division	1940-42	1949	1950	1951
		Pounds		
Me.	12.8	14.1	15.4	15.0
N.H.	15.2	18.2	17.2	18.0
Vt.	13.4	15.1	16.8	17.2
Mass.	16.6	17.2	17.5	17.9
Conn.	16.8	17.9	19.1	18.5
N.Y.	16.6	18.6	21.2	19.0
N.J.	19.0	19.9	22.0	21.0
Pa.	15.9	16.7	18.8	17.9
N.Atl.	16.14	17.74	19.68	18.61
Ohio	14.3	15.2	15.8	16.1
Ind.	13.2	14.1	14.8	14.5
Ill.	14.5	15.9	15.8	15.5
Mich.	16.3	16.8	18.7	18.5
Wis.	15.4	16.7	16.9	17.4
E.N.Cent.	15.04	16.23	16.76	16.72
Minn.	16.2	17.6	18.7	18.2
Iowa	14.2	15.4	15.3	16.1
Mo.	9.0	9.8	10.7	11.2
N.Dak.	11.4	11.9	11.1	11.6
S.Dak.	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.3
Nebr.	12.9	13.8	14.0	14.0
Kans.	12.7	13.2	13.5	14.6
W.N.Cent.	12.84	13.69	14.12	14.86
Md.	14.3	15.6	17.0	16.0
Va.	11.3	13.5	13.4	13.1
W.Va.	9.7	10.6	11.5	10.3
N.C.	11.0	11.7	12.2	12.5
S.C.	10.3	10.4	11.6	11.5
Ga.	8.4	8.3	9.3	9.4
S.Atl.	10.88	11.75	12.50	12.23
Ky.	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.7
Tenn.	9.0	9.5	9.8	9.3
Ala.	8.2	8.9	9.1	8.5
Miss.	6.2	7.4	7.4	7.3
Ark.	6.9	7.6	7.6	7.0
Okla.	8.6	9.9	10.2	10.3
Tex.	7.4	7.6	8.3	7.7
S.Cent.	8.12	8.85	8.95	8.63
Mont.	12.6	11.9	13.7	13.3
Idaho	15.8	16.6	17.2	18.4
Wyo.	12.6	14.5	15.8	16.2
Colo.	13.6	13.4	15.3	15.2
Utah	16.0	18.6	19.6	18.1
Wash.	15.6	16.3	17.7	17.6
Oreg.	13.2	13.2	14.0	14.3
Calif.	17.1	17.2	18.5	18.6
West.	14.89	15.67	16.72	16.83
U.S.	12.91	13.98	14.67	14.63

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
January 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
January 10, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

DECEMBER EGG PRODUCTION									
State	: Number of layers on :		Eggs per		: Total eggs produced				
and	: hand during December:		100 layers		: During December: Jan. 1 to Dec. incl.				
Division	: 1949	: 1950	: 1949	: 1950	: 1949	: 1950	: 1949	: 1950	
	Thousands		Number		Millions				
Me.	2,749	2,690	1,649	1,643	45	44	425	472	
N.H.	2,452	2,432	1,618	1,587	40	39	387	410	
Vt.	1,024	958	1,699	1,693	17	16	166	176	
Mass.	4,840	4,680	1,649	1,693	80	79	829	857	
R.I.	556	536	1,606	1,674	9	9	89	97	
Conn.	3,306	2,964	1,786	1,742	57	52	511	535	
N.Y.	15,271	15,055	1,572	1,463	240	220	2,324	2,510	
N.J.	10,850	9,930	1,401	1,389	145	138	1,638	1,718	
Pa.	21,616	21,274	1,345	1,339	291	285	3,097	3,371	
N.Atl.	62,064	60,519	1,489	1,457	924	882	9,466	10,146	
Ohio	17,421	17,254	1,305	1,215	227	210	2,578	2,647	
Ind.	14,820	14,161	1,246	1,116	185	158	2,239	2,249	
Ill.	20,112	19,561	1,178	1,070	237	209	2,800	2,983	
Mich.	11,186	11,066	1,286	1,228	144	136	1,563	1,704	
Wis.	16,864	16,144	1,333	1,274	225	206	2,474	2,518	
E.N.Cent.	80,403	78,186	1,266	1,175	1,018	919	11,654	12,101	
Minn.	25,416	26,066	1,345	1,383	342	360	3,858	4,248	
Iowa	30,034	30,398	1,221	1,221	367	371	4,398	4,788	
Mo.	20,576	19,920	1,017	942	209	188	2,811	3,004	
N.Dak.	3,990	3,866	887	766	35	30	528	552	
S.Dak.	7,798	7,610	961	955	75	73	1,060	1,129	
Nebr.	12,364	12,160	1,073	1,085	133	132	1,733	1,835	
Kans.	15,724	13,368	1,035	1,057	142	141	1,918	2,064	
W.N.Cent.	113,892	113,388	1,144	1,142	1,303	1,295	16,306	17,620	
Del.	936	892	1,159	1,011	11	9	141	142	
Md.	3,575	3,440	1,091	1,038	39	36	526	532	
Va.	8,510	7,990	1,110	1,042	94	83	1,206	1,254	
W.Va.	3,571	3,273	980	877	35	29	498	513	
N.C.	8,068	7,880	682	611	55	48	1,009	1,014	
S.C.	3,180	3,110	521	508	17	16	342	344	
Ga.	6,061	6,060	552	496	33	30	648	660	
Fla.	2,046	2,001	772	781	16	16	249	251	
N.Atl.	35,947	34,646	835	771	300	267	4,619	4,710	
Ky.	9,462	8,547	955	803	90	69	1,248	1,212	
Tenn.	8,470	7,682	722	592	61	45	1,047	983	
Ala.	5,765	5,628	462	446	27	25	608	622	
Miss.	5,444	5,101	446	394	24	20	542	542	
Ark.	5,633	5,430	422	403	24	22	590	630	
La.	3,097	2,860	484	443	15	13	331	316	
Okla.	9,418	8,950	887	921	84	82	1,211	1,293	
Tex.	22,550	21,419	704	626	159	134	2,826	2,867	
S.Cent.	69,839	65,617	693	625	484	410	8,403	8,465	
Mont.	1,728	1,648	1,057	1,035	18	17	227	251	
Idaho	1,957	1,887	1,221	1,277	24	24	272	307	
Wyo.	709	704	1,076	995	8	7	102	103	
Colo.	2,986	2,796	955	936	29	26	417	446	
N.Mex.	963	889	936	871	9	8	121	120	
Ariz.	539	560	1,088	952	6	5	75	76	
Utah	3,024	2,984	1,237	1,395	37	42	442	498	
Nev.	247	252	1,076	1,153	3	3	40	40	
Wash.	4,777	4,754	1,547	1,600	74	76	788	847	
Oreg.	3,026	2,874	1,358	1,389	41	40	465	477	
Calif.	18,852	18,705	1,321	1,361	249	255	2,985	3,226	
West.	38,803	38,053	1,283	1,322	498	503	6,934	6,391	
U.S.	400,953	390,409	1,129	1,095	4,537	4,276	56,382	59,433	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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